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AUTHOR Patrick, Ertha S.
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ABSTRACT

The Texas Education Agency provided statewide Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) data to the Texas State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (TSOICC) in May 1998 to determine employment information and college enrollment for 1996-97 senior students. TSOICC used the Automated Student and Adult Learner Follow-up System, a process that uses electronic linkages to determine enrollment in Texas public universities, types of employment, and quarterly wage for the 1996-97 senior cohort. TSOICC was provided PEIMS data for 3,074 1996-97 graduates and seniors exiting prior to completion of graduation requirements. TSOICC aggregated the statewide results and produced a "report card" on the 1996-97 exit cohort. This report is based on further analysis of Austin Independent School District (AISD) data from the PEIMs, Unemployment Insurance records, and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's master enrollment records to acquaint program personnel and decision makers with the followup data and to demonstrate the data's potential. It is recommended that the AISD continue to use TSOICC data to follow up former students and determine postsecondary enrollments. (SLD)

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FEEDBACK

Austin Independent School District

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Texas State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee Data

Author:

Ertha S. Patrick

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FEEDBACK

Austin Independent School District

Texas State Occupational Information Coordinating
Committee Data

Author:
Ertha S. Patrick, Evaluation Associate

Office of Program Evaluation:
Holly Williams, Assistant Director
Gloria Zyskowski, Evaluator

BACKGROUND

The Texas Education Agency provided statewide Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) data to the Texas State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (TSOICC) in May 1998 to determine employment information and college enrollment for 1996-97 senior students. TSOICC used the Automated Student and Adult Learner Follow-up System, which is a process that uses electronic record linkages, to determine college enrollment in Texas public universities, types of employment, and quarterly wage for the 1996-97 senior cohort. PEIMS records were linked by social security numbers with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's (THECB) master enrollment files and with the Texas Workforce Commission's (TWC) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records.

TSOICC was provided PEIMS data for 3,074 AISD 1996-97 seniors (graduates and seniors exiting prior to completion of graduation requirements). TSOICC distributed the following information to AISD and districts throughout Texas:

- a brief comparative analysis of the district's follow-up data; and
- a diskette containing original data submitted to PEIMS and data provided by links with UI wage records and the THECB records.

TSOICC aggregated the statewide results and produced the *Report Card on Texas Public Education 1996-1997 Exit Cohort*, which is part of the *Automated Student and Adult Learner Follow-Up System Final Report 1998*.

The following report is based on further analysis of AISD district data from the PEIMS, UI wage, and THECB records. The purpose of the report is to acquaint program personnel and decision makers with the follow-up data and to demonstrate the data's potential.

DATA NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

When interpreting these data, the following limitations and qualifications should be considered:

- The TSOICC linkage process cannot currently locate persons who are enrolled in higher education at either in-state private institutions or out-of-state institutions. Persons enrolled in a private institution in Texas, such as Rice University, but who are also employed may be listed as *working only*. Persons enrolled in a private institution and not employed may be listed as *not found*.
- The follow-up system cannot currently identify persons outside of Texas in non-federal employment. Persons employed outside of Texas in non-federal employment may be listed as *not found*.
- Persons located through linkages to military, federal civil service, postal service, and Texas Department of Criminal Justice records are included in state-level data but are not included in district-level data. These individuals may be listed as *not found* at the district level.
- Jobs involving self-employment are not identified by the Texas UI database. Persons who are employed in jobs not covered by Texas UI may be listed as *not found*.

TSOICC is in the process of expanding its data source linkages and expects to remedy data limitations in the future.

DISCUSSION

Number of Persons Found and Not Found

Sixty-four percent (N=1,954) of 3,074 former AISD students were located through linkages with the Automated Student and Adult Learner Follow-up System. In comparison, 74.2% of the Texas 1996-97 senior cohort were located through the follow-up system. The higher percentage of persons *found* at the state level might be due in part to the state's data including military, civil service, and postal service records, whereas, in AISD's data, persons employed by the military, civil service, and postal service are listed as *not found*.

In Figure 1, persons *not found* are disaggregated by *not found due to invalid SSN* and *not found due to other reasons*. Overall, 36.4% (n=1,128) of the AISD cohort is *not found* and of this group 13.9% of the cohort is *not found due to invalid SSN*. Persons *not found due to invalid SSN* have PEIMS records that do not contain a standard SSN.

Twenty-three percent of the AISD cohort are *not found due to other reasons*. Persons *not found due to other reasons* include, but are not limited to: individuals employed outside of Texas; self-employed workers; and unemployed students attending private postsecondary institutions. Additionally, individuals residing in Texas and who are neither employed nor enrolled in a postsecondary institution are listed as *not found due to other reasons*.

Figure 1: 1996-97 AISD Senior Cohort - Percentage Found, Not Found Due to Invalid SSN, and Not Found Due to Other Reasons



Average Quarterly Wage For Those Found

Overall, 59.1% (N=1,818) of the AISD cohort is identified as *working*. The average fourth quarter wage for persons *working* is represented by gender in Table 1, by ethnicity in Table 2, and by vocational education participation in Table 3. Students *attending school only* and persons listed as *not found* do not have reported wages. However, these categories are included in Tables 1, 2, and 3 to present a more complete picture of the cohort.

Average fourth quarter earnings for those located with UI linkages are based on fourth quarter 1997 earnings. When interpreting these findings, keep in mind that both the average quarterly wage and the industry of employment shown in Tables 5 and 6 would likely be more valid and relevant indicators for evaluation of most district programs and services after students have had time to complete postsecondary institution programs.

Table 1: Number and Percentage of AISD 1996-97 Senior Cohort by Employment Status and Gender, With Average Wage Given Where Appropriate

GENDER	WORKING ONLY (N=920)			WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL (N=898)			ATTENDING SCHOOL ONLY (N=136)		NOT FOUND (N=1,120)	
	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	#	%
Female (N=1,602)	481	52.3	\$2,282	498	55.5	\$1,462	79	58.1	544	48.6
Male (N=1,472)	439	47.7	\$2,402	400	44.5	\$1,505	57	41.9	576	51.4

Note: The federal definition of poverty (during Fourth Quarter 1997) for an individual supporting no other family member was \$1,995/quarter and the full-time, quarterly minimum wage was \$2,719/quarter, as reported by the Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-97 Exit Cohort.

According to Table 1, the average fourth quarter wage for those *working only* and *working and attending school* is higher for males than for females. However, wages for both females and males *working only* and *working and attending school* are below the poverty and minimum wage levels. Wages below the poverty and minimum wage levels are not necessarily unexpected for students attending school full-time and working part-time.

According to Table 2, the Asian/ Pacific Islander *working only* subgroup is the only group to have quarterly wages above the full-time quarterly minimum wage. The average quarterly wage for this subgroup is, in fact, 200.5% of the minimum wage. This is largely due to one outlier of \$31,060/quarter. However, even when the outlier is excluded, the average quarterly wage for this subgroup is \$3,744, which is still above the full-time quarterly minimum wage. The Hispanic and White *working only* subgroups have average quarterly wages above the poverty level but below the full-time minimum wage and the Black *working only* subgroup has earnings below the poverty and minimum wage levels.

Table 2: Number and Percentage of AISD 1996-97 Senior Cohort by Employment Status and Ethnicity, With Average Wage Given Where Appropriate

ETHNICITY	WORKING ONLY (N=920)			WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL (N=898)			ATTENDING SCHOOL ONLY (N=136)		NOT FOUND (N=1,120)	
	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	#	%
Asian/Pac. Island. (N=85)	16	1.7	\$5,452	29	3.2	\$1,574	10	7.4	30	2.7
Black (N=486)	164	17.8	\$1,741	115	12.8	\$1,183	14	10.3	193	17.2
Hispanic (N=921)	366	39.8	\$2,672	187	20.8	\$1,771	21	15.4	347	31.0
White (N=1,574)	371	40.3	\$2,144	566	63.0	\$1,443	91	66.9	546	48.8

Note: The American Indian or Alaskan Native ethnicity group data were not included in Table 3 to preserve confidentiality of individuals, since small numbers of persons (fewer than 5) were reflected in some sub-categories.

In Table 3, average quarterly wage is categorized according to level of participation in vocational education programs. *Primary Academic* means that the student did not participate in Career and Technology Education (CATE) coursework. *CATE Elective* indicates a student completed an "incidental" (not part of a coherent sequence) CATE course. *CATE Coherent* reflects completion of a coherent sequence of coursework, which is focused on developing occupational knowledge and skills within a career pathway. For example, completing three credits of coursework within the *Health Care Professions* pathway constitutes completion of a coherent sequence. The *Tech Prep* indicator also reflects completion of a coherent sequence of coursework within a pathway. However, Tech Prep students follow a plan of study that is approved by the Texas Education Agency and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, which includes articulation agreement (college credit) courses.

Further, by examining Table 3 it can be seen that all AISD *working only* subgroups have quarterly wages above the poverty level but below the full-time quarterly minimum wage. However, all *working and attending school* subgroups have quarterly wages below both the poverty and minimum wage levels. CATE Coherent students are found to have the highest average wage for persons both *working only* and *working and attending school*, while Primary Academic students are found to have the lowest average wage for these subgroups.

Table 3: Number and Percentage of 1996-97 AISD Senior Cohort by Employment Status and Vocational Education Indicator, With Average Wage Where Appropriate

VOC. EDUC. INDICATOR	WORKING ONLY (N=920)			WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL (N=898)			ATTENDING SCHOOL ONLY (N=136)		NOT FOUND (N=737)	
	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	#	%
Prim. Acad.(N=1,266)	351	38.2	\$2,190	332	37.0	\$1,322	57	41.9	526	47.0
CATE Elect.(N=792)	220	23.9	\$2,325	241	26.8	\$1,467	37	27.2	294	26.3
CATE Coher.(N=261)	120	13.0	\$2,591	67	7.5	\$1,961	4	2.9	70	6.3
Tech Prep (N=755)	229	24.9	\$2,449	258	28.7	\$1,574	38	27.9	230	20.5

The data in Table 4 are taken from the *Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-1997 Exit Cohort* and provide state-level information. In the state-level data, CATE Elective is not represented as a separate category; CATE Elective students are included in the Primary Academic category.

Comparing the data from Tables 3 and 4, average wages for AISD CATE Coherent and Tech Prep *working only* students were both higher than average wages for Texas CATE Coherent and Tech Prep *working only* students. Average wage for AISD CATE Coherent *working and attending school* persons is also higher than were wages for its state-level counterpart group.

Table 4: Number and Percentage of 1996-97 Texas Senior Cohort by Employment Status and Vocational Education Indicator, With Average Wage Where Appropriate

VOC. EDUC. INDICATOR	WORKING ONLY (N=65,606)			WORKING AND ATTENDING SCHOOL (N=44,488)			ATTENDING SCHOOL ONLY (N=34,648)		NOT FOUND (N=50,333)	
	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	Avg. Wage	#	%	#	%
Primary Acad.(N=139,696)	45,178	68.9	\$2,241	30,577	68.7	\$1,508	25,835	74.6	38,106	75.7
CATE Coher.(N=34,823)	13,503	20.6	\$2,378	8,200	18.4	\$1,695	5,154	14.9	7,966	15.8
Tech Prep (N=20,556)	6,925	10.6	\$2,337	5,711	12.8	\$1,647	3,659	10.6	4,261	8.5

Industry of Employment for Those Found

Data related to industry of employment for former AISD students *working only* and *working and attending school* were aggregated separately (Tables 6 and 7, respectively) in order to distinguish possible differences between the two groups. However, differences in industry of employment are minimal between the two groups. Eating and drinking establishments employ the highest percentage of individuals in both groups: 16.9% for those *working only*, and 16.4% for those *working and attending school*. Personnel supply services, grocery stores, and department stores employ a high percentage of those *working only* (19.1%) and *working and attending school* (21.6%).

Data from the *Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-97 Exit Cohort* shows that industry of employment for the AISD cohort is similar to the 1996-97 Texas cohort's list of most frequent industry of employment. Eating and drinking establishments also employ the highest percentage (17.9%) of individuals from the state cohort. In addition, grocery stores, department stores, and personnel supply services are second, third, and fourth respectively on the state's list, employing 17.3% of the Texas cohort.

Table 6 represents those industries employing at least 2% of employed persons in the *working only* subgroup and the top nine industries with the largest percentages of former AISD students. Table 7 represents those industries employing at least 3.3% of employed persons in the *working and attending school* subgroup and the top nine industries with the largest percentages of former AISD students.

Table 5: Number and Percentage of AISD 1996-97 Senior Cohort *Working Only* by Industry of Employment

Industry Sector	Working Only	
	#	%
Eating and Drinking Establishments	221	16.9
Personnel Supply Services	119	9.1
Grocery Stores	72	5.5
Misc. Business Services	72	5.5
Department Stores	59	4.5
Misc. Shopping Goods Store	37	4.0
Family Clothing Stores	29	3.2
Elementary and Secondary Schools	18	2.0
Hotels and Motels	18	2.0

Table 6: Number and Percentage of AISD 1996-97 Senior Cohort *Working and Attending School* by Industry of Employment

Industry Sector	Working & Attending School	
	#	%
Eating and Drinking Establishments	147	16.4
Grocery Stores	91	10.1
Department Stores	52	5.8
Personnel Supply Services	51	5.7
Colleges and Universities	38	4.2
Radio Television and Computer Stores	31	3.5
Family Clothing Stores	31	3.5
Executive/ Legislative Combined	30	3.4
Misc. Amusement and Recreational Services	29	3.3

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions in Texas for Those Found

Since persons who are *not found* are persons for whom postsecondary enrollment cannot be established one way or the other, postsecondary enrollment for AISD former students was calculated based on located persons only. Also, data from the *Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-97 Exit Cohort* were used to derive a Texas postsecondary enrollment based on located persons so that district and state postsecondary enrollment percentages could be compared.

The AISD 1996-97 cohort's postsecondary enrollment is at least 52.9% of 1,954 located persons (Table 8), as compared to the Texas 1996-97 cohort's figures of at least 54.7% of 144,742 persons (as derived from the *Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-97 Exit Cohort* data). The AISD and state-reported percentages of located individuals enrolled in public postsecondary institutions in Texas represents a **minimum** percentage because employed students who are enrolled in private postsecondary institutions in Texas are counted as *working only*. For example, a student enrolled at Baylor University who is also employed would be located through Unemployment Insurance wage records but would not be located through the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's master enrollment file and would, therefore, be listed as *working only* in TSOICC data.

As Figure 2 demonstrates, former AISD students enrolled in postsecondary institutions have a larger percentage (54.1%) of students enrolled in universities than in community colleges and technical

schools. In contrast, the state cohort's percentage of university enrollment is 45.8% and its community college/technical school enrollment is 54.3%. (Public Health Science Centers refer to university centers with health-related programs.)

Figure 2: Percentage of 1996-97 AISD and Texas Senior Cohorts Postsecondary Enrollment by Institution Type

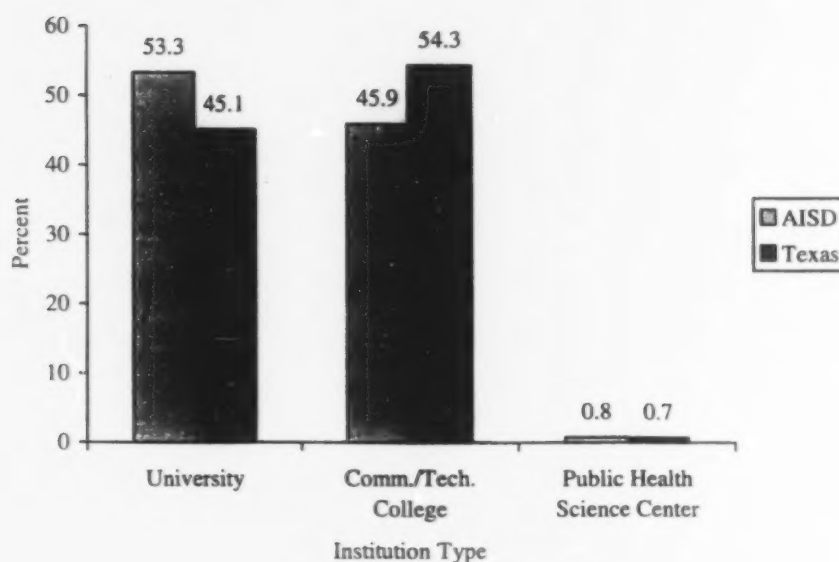


Table 7 presents postsecondary enrollment versus *working only* data by gender to compare the percentage of males and females enrolled in postsecondary institutions. Fifty-five percent of located females and 51.0% of located males in the AISD 1996-97 cohort are enrolled in postsecondary institutions. (State-level data on postsecondary enrollment by gender are not currently available.)

Table 7: Number and Percentage of AISD 1996-97 Senior Cohort Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions and *Working Only* by Gender

GENDER	ENROLLED IN A POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTION		WORKING ONLY	
	#	%	#	%
Female (N=1,058)	577	54.5	481	45.5
Male (N=896)	457	51.0	439	49.0
Total (N=1,954)	1,034	52.9	920	47.1

Table 8 examines postsecondary institution enrollment versus *working only* by ethnicity for the 1996-97 AISD and Texas cohorts. White and Asian or Pacific Islander students in the AISD cohort have postsecondary enrollments of 63.9% and 70.9%, respectively. These percentages are above both the district overall (including all ethnicities) percentage (52.9%) and the state overall percentage (54.7%).

Further, Table 8 shows that 44% of AISD's Black students are enrolled in postsecondary institutions, which is below both the district overall percentage (52.9%) and the state overall percentage (54.7%). AISD's Hispanic students have the lowest postsecondary enrollment at 36.2%, which is below both the district and state overall percentages and also below the state Hispanic postsecondary enrollment percentage (45.0%).

Table 8: Number and Percentage of 1996-97 AISD and Texas Senior Cohorts Enrolled in Postsecondary Institutions or *Working Only* by Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	Enrolled in a Postsecondary Institution				Working Only			
	AISD		Texas		AISD		Texas	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian /Pacific Islander	39	70.9	3,284	76.9	16	29.1	986	23.1
Black	129	44.0	7,895	44.0	164	56.0	10,044	56.0
Hispanic	208	36.2	18,640	45.0	366	63.8	22,756	55.0
White	657	63.9	49,191	60.8	371	36.1	31,649	39.2
Total	1034	52.9	79,136	54.7	920	47.1	65,606	45.3

Note: The American Indian or Alaskan Native ethnicity group data were not included in Table 8 as an effort to preserve confidentiality of individuals, since small numbers of persons (fewer than 5) were reflected in some sub-categories.

Table 9 categorizes AISD and Texas postsecondary enrollment by vocational education participation. The state-level data were derived from the *Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-1997 Exit Cohort*. AISD's Tech Prep (56.4%) and CATE Elective students (55.8%) have the highest percentages of postsecondary enrollment, while CATE Coherent students have the lowest percentage (37.2%). Both Tech Prep (56.4%) and CATE Elective (55.8%) percentages are above the district's 52.9% overall postsecondary enrollment.

Comparing AISD and state data, Table 9 shows that AISD's Primary Academic, CATE Coherent, and Tech Prep postsecondary enrollments are lower than the state's postsecondary enrollments for each of the groups. However, the difference between AISD and state percentages for Tech Prep students is only 1.1%. Of particular interest is the fact that the AISD CATE Coherent figure is 37.2%, compared to the state CATE Coherent college enrollment percentage of 49.7%.

Table 9: Number and Percentage of 1996-97 AISD and Texas Senior Cohorts Postsecondary Enrollment and *Working Only* by Vocational Education Indicator

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INDICATOR	Enrolled in a Postsecondary Institution				Working Only			
	AISD		Texas		AISD		Texas	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Primary Academic	389	52.6	56,412	55.5	351	47.4	45,178	44.5
CATE Elective	278	55.8	*N/A	*N/A	220	44.2	*N/A	*N/A
CATE Coherent	71	37.2	13,354	49.7	120	62.8	13,503	50.3
Tech Prep	296	56.4	9,370	57.5	229	43.6	6,925	42.5
Total	1034	52.9	79,136	54.7	920	47.1	65,606	45.3

*Note: The state's data, which are taken from the Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-97 Exit Cohort, does not present CATE Elective as a separate vocational education category. CATE Elective students in the state-level data are included in the Primary Academic category.

Table 10 lists the top 12 postsecondary institutions in terms of enrollment for the 1996-97 senior AISD cohort. Austin Community College has the largest percentage of AISD enrollees (40.6%) followed by The University of Texas at Austin with 29.7%. Southwest Texas State University is third on the list with an 8.1% enrollment, followed by Texas A&M University at College Station with a 5.3% enrollment. Forty other institutions not represented on Table 12 have enrollments of one to five AISD students and account, collectively, for 7.1% (73 students) of the 1996-97 senior AISD cohort enrolled in public postsecondary institutions.

The Report Card on Texas Public Education, 1996-1997 Exit Cohort lists the top eight public postsecondary institutions by percentage of attendance for students enrolled in public postsecondary institutions in Texas for the 1996-97 senior Texas cohort. A total of 79,136 students from the Texas cohort are enrolled in Texas public postsecondary institutions with percentage of enrollees as follows: University of Texas at Austin (6.6%); Texas A&M University (5.6%); Texas Tech University (3.7%); University of Houston (2.7%); Southwest Texas State University (2.5%); Stephen F. Austin University (2.5%); Blinn College (2.3%); and University of North Texas (2.1%).

Schools listed as one of the top eight schools (by number of enrollees) for AISD former students that are not listed on the state's top eight list are: Austin Community College; Prairie View A&M University; and the University of Texas at San Antonio. Schools appearing on the state's list of top eight institutions but not appearing in the top eight on the AISD list are the University of Houston, Stephen F. Austin State University, and the University of North Texas.

Table 10: Number and Percent of College-enrolled 1996-97 AISD Senior Cohort Students by Postsecondary Institutions with the Largest AISD Enrollments

Postsecondary Institution	# Enrolled	% of College-enrolled Students
Austin Community College	420	40.6
University of Texas at Austin	307	29.7
Southwest Texas St. Univ.	84	8.1
Texas A&M Univ. at College Station	55	5.3
Texas Tech University	20	1.9
Prairie View A&M University	17	1.6
Blinn College	15	1.5
Univ. Of Texas at San Antonio	14	1.4
Stephen F. Austin State Univ.	9	.87
Sam Houston St. University	8	.77
Texas St Tech. College- Waco	6	.58
University of North Texas	6	.58

KEY FINDINGS

Review of the data included in this report shows the following:

- Sixty-four percent of the 1996-97 AISD senior cohort was located through the Automated Student and Adult Learner Follow-up System. Overall, 36.4% of the students were *not found*. (Fourteen percent of AISD students were *not found due to invalid SSN* and 22.5% were *not found due to other reasons*.)
- Eating and drinking establishments employ the largest percentage of AISD located persons *working only* (16.9%) and *working and attending school* (16.4%). Additionally, personnel supply services, grocery stores, and department stores, collectively, employ a high percentage of those *working only* (19.1%) and *working and attending school* (21.6%).
- Of the 1,954 AISD persons located, 52.9% are enrolled in postsecondary institutions in Texas. This compares to a 54.7% postsecondary enrollment for located persons in the Texas 1996-97 senior cohort.
- Fifty-five percent of AISD located females and 51% of located males are enrolled in postsecondary institutions.
- White and Asian/Pacific Islander students in the AISD cohort have postsecondary enrollments of 63.9% and 70.9%, respectively. These percentages are above both the district overall (including all ethnicities) percentage (52.9%) and the state overall percentage (54.7%). Forty-four percent

of AISD's Black students are enrolled in postsecondary institutions, which is below both the district overall percentage (52.9%) and the state overall percentage (54.7%). AISD's Hispanic students have the lowest postsecondary enrollment at 36.2%, which is below both the district and state overall percentages and also below the state Hispanic postsecondary enrollment percentage (45.0%).

- Fifty-six percent of AISD's located Tech Prep students are enrolled in postsecondary institutions, as are 55.8% of CATE Elective students, 52.6% of Primary Academic students, and 37.2% of CATE Coherent students. CATE Coherent postsecondary enrollment (37.2%) for the AISD cohort is markedly below its state-level counterpart postsecondary enrollment of 49.7%.
- Of the AISD seniors located and enrolled in postsecondary institutions, 54.1% are enrolled in universities and 45.9% are enrolled in community or technical colleges.
- Forty-one percent of the AISD 1996-97 seniors attending public postsecondary institutions in Texas are enrolled at Austin Community College and 29.7% of the students are enrolled at the University of Texas at Austin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that AISD continue to use TSOICC data to follow up former students and determine postsecondary enrollment by gender, ethnicity, and vocational education participation. Additionally, TSOICC data can be combined with local data. Therefore, it is also recommended that the data be used for evaluation and follow-up of results by special populations and programs, such as graduation plan, at-risk students, and dropouts. Examples of questions that can be addressed by combining SOICC data with local data include the following:

- Are graduates that followed the college-prep (advanced) plan more likely to pursue postsecondary enrollment than others from the exit cohort?
- How does income and postsecondary enrollment of economically-disadvantaged students compare with others in the senior cohort?
- How does income and postsecondary enrollment of gifted and talented students compare with others in the senior cohort?
- How does income and postsecondary enrollment of completers in the High Tech Cluster compare with those who completed a program in the Health Science Professions Cluster?
- Are completers of the Health Science Professions Cluster employed in the health science field?
- Are completers of the High Tech Cluster pursuing postsecondary majors in the high tech field?

AISD SOICC data do not identify persons who are employed by the military, postal service, and civil service. TSOICC receives these data after the date that diskettes are sent to districts. Therefore, military, civil service, and postal service data are included in the state report, but are not in the district's data. However, the military data would be useful for evaluation of AISD's Reserve Officer Training Corps program. Furthermore, the military, civil service, and postal service data would increase the percentage of located individuals. For these reasons it is recommended that AISD request military, civil service, and postal service data from TSOICC.

Thirty-eight percent (426 students) of the total *not founds* were *not found due to invalid SSN*. Consequently, 13.9% of AISD students overall were *not found due to invalid SSN*. It is therefore recommended that AISD increase efforts to ensure that PEIMs data contain valid SSNs for all students.

It is recommended that AISD examine aspects of the CATE Coherent program to explain why postsecondary enrollment for AISD CATE Coherent students (37.2%) is markedly lower than

postsecondary enrollment for other levels of vocational education participation and lower than the state's CATE Coherent postsecondary enrollment of 49.7%.

Finally, it is recommended that AISD examine or address postsecondary enrollment percentages for both Black and Hispanic students. AISD's postsecondary enrollment for Black students is the same as postsecondary enrollment for this group at the state level. However, the 44% postsecondary enrollment percentage for AISD's Black students is below both district (52.9%) and state (54.7%) overall percentages. Likewise, AISD's Hispanic postsecondary enrollment of 36.2% is below both district and state overall percentages and below the state's Hispanic postsecondary enrollment of 45.0%.

REFERENCE LIST

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Austin Independent School District

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Dr. Susan Kemp, Director

OFFICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION

Dr. Holly Williams, Assistant Director

Dr. Gloria Zyskowski, Evaluator

AUTHOR

Ertha S. Patrick, Evaluation Associate



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